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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS/CONTACTS

TRIP TO ST. LOUIS
 ADDRESS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS (BAMSL)
 LAW DAY BANQUET
 Friday, 29 April 1988

2:00 p.m. (EDT) (tentative)	Depart, National Airport Contract carrier
3:30 p.m. (CDT)	Arrive, St. Louis Lambert Airport
5:45 p.m.	Omni International Hotel 1820 Market St. Phone: (314) 241-6664 Courtesy Suite Met by Michael Gunn, President BAMSL McPherson Moore, President-elect, BAMSL Ken Klein, Executive Director, BAMSL Contact BAMSL: Delores Willis Phone: (314) 421-4134
6:00 p.m.	Press Conference Missouri Pacific Room
6:30 p.m.	Reception, King Louis Ballroom
7:30 p.m.	Dinner, King Louis Ballroom
8:30 p.m.	Introduction of Head Table Recognition of Guests Recognition of 1987-88 Executive Committee Recognition of Young Lawyers Executive Committee 1987-88 and presentation of awards Introduction of Young Lawyers Executive Committee 1988-89 Presentation of American Judicature Society Herbert Harley Award, Darwin Portman Recognition of 60th Anniversary of Women in BAMSL Presentation, News Media Awards Remarks by Past President Michael Gunn Remarks by President McPherson Moore Presentation of Awards Introduction of 1988-89 BAMSL Executive Committee
9:20 p.m.	Introduction by President McPherson Moore The Honorable William H. Webster Address (30 minutes of remarks)
9:50 p.m.	Unveiling of the portrait of The Honorable William H. Webster Artist Frank Szasz FBI representative accepts
10:15 p.m.	Adjournment
10:20 p.m.	Post reception, Atrium Members, old and new Executive Committee

DCI/PAO/WMB [] STAT
 Distribution:
 Orig. - DCI
 1 - DDCI
 1 - ER
 1 - [] STAT
 1 - D/PAO
 1 - PAO Registry
 1 - PAO Ames
 1 - PAO Chrono
 1 - [] (SUBJECT) STAT
 1 - Jean
 1 - DCI Security

Return Sunday, 1 May

CONFIDENTIAL



P-309-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAO 88-0146

26 April 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Trip to St. Louis, Missouri to address the Bar Association
of Metropolitan St. Louis Law Day Banquet

1. This is background information for your trip to St. Louis to address the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis (BAMSL) Law Day Banquet, Friday, 29 April at the Omni Hotel, 1820 Market Street. Phone: (314) 241-6664. A business suit is the appropriate dress for the evening. I will accompany you to St. Louis and remain with you throughout the event.

2. Press Conference, Omni Hotel 6:00 - 6:30 p.m.: Officers of BAMSL, President Michael Gunn, President-elect McPherson Moore, and Executive Director Ken Klein, will meet you at the courtesy suite in the Omni Hotel at 5:45 a.m. and escort you to the Missouri Pacific room for your press conference. Mr. Gunn and Mr. Moore will remain with you for the press conference. You can expect the three major networks, ABC, NBC, CBS and Channels 11 and 30 (the local stations) to participate. The Bar Association requested the 6:00 p.m. press conference for coverage on the 10:00 p.m. news. In addition, reporters from the POST DISPATCH and the ST. LOUIS DAILY RECORD are expected to attend.

3. Address of the BAMSL Law Day Banquet, 6:30 - 10:15 p.m.: You will be escorted by the BAMSL officers to the reception in the King Louis Ballroom at 6:30 p.m. The Honorable David Noce, US Magistrate, Eastern District of Missouri and Chairman of the Law Day Committee will meet you. A receiving line is not planned. Dinner will be served at 7:30 p.m. in the adjoining section of the room. After the installation of the new officers and presentation of awards, Mr. Moore will introduce you. Your address is scheduled to begin at approximately 9:20 p.m. The suggested format is 30 minutes of remarks, and a question and answer period is not planned. At the end of your address Mr. Moore will ask you to move with him to the left of the head table, and artist Frank Szasz will be invited to unveil your portrait. Executive Assistant Director for Law Enforcement Service John Otto will come forward from the audience to receive the portrait for permanent placement at FBI Headquarters. (See tab for complete agenda.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For the evening's events you will be seated at the head table with the following:

Ken Klein	Executive Director
Lora Seitter (Guest of Mr. Klein)	
Richard B. Teitelman	President-elect (newly elected)
	BAMSL executive committee member-at-large
Deirdre Ahr	
William H. Webster, Jr.	Chairman, Webster Portrait Committee
John Emde (on your left)	
The Honorable William H. Webster	
Mrs. Michael P. Gunn (Carolyn) (on your right)	
Michael P. Gunn	President
McPherson Moore	President-elect
Deborah Pundmann (guest of Mr. Moore)	
William R. Bay	Chairperson, Young Lawyers Section (YLS)
Mrs. William R. Bay (Angela)	
Mark Ellebrecht	Chairperson-elect, Young Lawyers Section
Mrs. Mark Ellebrecht (Alisse Camazine)	
Darwin Portman	
Mrs. Darwin Portman (Carol)	
Rev. Edward L. Salmon, Jr.	
Mrs. Edward Salmon (Louise)	

(See tabs for biographies and diagram of head table seating.) Adjournment is at 10:15 p.m. A podium and microphone will be available in the center of the head table. DCI Security will tape your remarks for the Agency's historical records. Last year the Law Day speaker was Maryland Attorney General Steve Sachs and two years ago Edwin Meese.

Approximately 650 judges, attorneys and spouses will be in the audience. Since you are having a press conference prior to the dinner, the Bar Association does not anticipate that all the media representatives will remain for the entire program.

Following the event you are invited to join the Bar Association at a reception for the old and new Executive Committee members and their spouses in the atrium upstairs from the ballroom. (See tab for Executive Committee members list.)

The special Law Day issue of the ST. LOUIS DAILY TIMES and COUNTIAN will carry your speech at the IJA conference in San Francisco last August.



William M. Baker

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Remarks - Bar Association of St. Louis
29 April 1988

FROM: William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION
27676

NO. PAO# 88-0139

DATE 20 April 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

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OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.
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P-309-15

15 April 1988

JUDGE:

RE: Thesis for your remarks before
the Bar Association of St. Louis

You are scheduled to address the Bar Association of St. Louis on "Law Day," 29 April. The theme for this year's Law Day is "Legal Literacy: The ABC's of American Law and Justice." The objective is to give the public a better understanding of its legal rights and "a 'literate understanding' of the legalities that guide our daily lives." (from the American Bar Association 1988 Planning Guide.)

For your remarks, I suggest that you discuss the responsibilities of legal professionals in our society -- to recognize and protect the rights of the individual; to educate the American public to the rule of law; and to inspire trust and faith in our legal system. Americans, above all, need to believe that the laws of this country are working for them -- not against them. They need to believe that laws are applied fairly and consistently, and there is an adequate system of redress.

You also might want to discuss the obligation lawyers have to answer the call of public service. I think you should draw on your experiences as a prosecutor, as a federal judge, as Director of the FBI, and as Director of Central Intelligence. Specifically, you might want to discuss how legal professionals -- as public servants -- must convey the importance of responding to clearly defined laws and regulations. In this regard, you might want to discuss the actions you took at the CIA regarding the Iran-Contra affair and why you took them -- to recapture the public trust the Agency deserved, to resist intolerable new legislative restrictions, and to retain the resources needed to carry out assignments.

Are we on the right track? Do you have anything else you would like us to pursue?

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Bill Baker

See attached -
Very Good speech!

Distribution:

Orig - DCI

1 - D/PAO

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20 April 1988

JUDGE:

You will be addressing the Bar Association of St. Louis on "Law Day," 29 April. The theme for this year's "Law Day" is "Legal Literacy: The ABC's of American Law and Justice." According to the American Bar Association Planning Guide, the objective is to give the public a better understanding of its legal rights and a "literate understanding" of the legalities that guide our daily lives."

The speechwriters have prepared a draft that follows the proposal I submitted to you on 15 April. As indicated in the note, you discuss the responsibilities of legal professionals in our society, drawing on your own experiences in law and in government. The writers have made extensive use of the material that was written about you when you were named Director of the FBI. To further research this speech, they talked to Russ Bruemmer and

In the introduction, you mention the case during the Korean War in which you represented a young sailor accused of theft. After discussing the outcome, you say that the experience proved to you "that an individual attorney could effect change within a system -- even a system as large and imposing as the United States Navy."

Emphasizing that "law is what holds our society together and what makes it work," you present your thesis on page 3: "Law Day is, I think, an appropriate time for those of us in law to reflect on the responsibilities of the legal profession -- to recognize and protect the rights of the individual; to ensure that individuals and institutions are governed by the rule of law according to the Constitution; and to inspire trust and faith in our legal system."

You point out that student demonstrations at Washington University in the late 1960's were a factor in your decision to accept a federal judgeship. In discussing your career on the bench, you say: "...For our system to work, we are responsible not only for our own actions, but for ensuring that the system of law set out in the Constitution is not violated -- especially by those entrusted with protecting it."

While discussing the importance of law in representing and protecting the rights of the individual, you cite two cases you were involved in while assigned to the U.S. Court of Appeals: the first was in 1976, when you ordered

a U.S. district judge to reinstate a civil rights case that the judge had dismissed after the plaintiff's attorney failed to appear the day the case was called for trial; the second was in 1977, when you reinstated a suit brought by a black woman who charged race and sex discrimination when she was fired by Pillsbury Corporation.

After emphasizing that faithful adherence to law and guidelines is necessary to protect the rights of the individual, you maintain that it is also important in ensuring public trust and confidence in institutions. You discuss your goals when you were appointed to head the FBI in 1978 and then discuss your management approach: "I may not have been able to avoid all error, but I could, through my own active interest and compliance, insist upon dedication, commitment, and faithful adherence to our responsibilities."

In the next part of the speech, you discuss your new responsibilities as Director of Central Intelligence, pointing out how essential the rule of law is to the CIA. You discuss the actions you took regarding Iran-Contra, reiterating many of the points you made to the Central Intelligence Retirees Association on 8 February. After mentioning that you are working for the clearest guidelines which will protect CIA employees in the future, you describe the need to be candid with Congress and note that you have established guidelines governing Agency dealings with Congress.

While contending that "we are going to have to take risks," you say that the risks have to be associated with "principles with which the public is comfortable."

You conclude: "It is through serving the public that we can best serve our profession and our nation. And it is through that service that we can fulfill our highest aspirations for a safer and a better world."

Your proposed remarks are attached.



Bill Baker

Attachments:
As Stated

STAT

PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
BEFORE THE
BAR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS
LAW DAY
APRIL 29, 1988

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE BACK IN ST. LOUIS AND A PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE ASKED TO SPEAK TO YOU TONIGHT AS PART OF LAW DAY. NOT THE LEAST OF MY ENJOYMENT IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE SO MANY GOOD FRIENDS -- FRIENDS WHO, LIKE ME, HAVE SERVED THE LAW IN SUCH A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES THAT WE CAN NOW ADMIT TO OURSELVES THAT WE HAVE BECOME LIFELONG STUDENTS OF THE LAW.

WHEN I GRADUATED FROM WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL IN 1949, I WAS SURE THAT I KNEW ABOUT AS MUCH LAW AS I NEEDED TO KNOW. LATER THAT YEAR, WHEN I STARTED TO WORK FOR WHAT IS NOW ARMSTRONG, TEASDALE, KRAMER, VAUGHAN, AND SCHLAFLY (SHLAFF-LEE), I DISCOVERED -- AS MANY BEFORE ME HAD -- THAT THERE MUST HAVE BEEN A FEW OCCASIONS IN LAW SCHOOL WHEN I HADN'T BEEN PAYING ENOUGH ATTENTION. BUT BEFORE I HAD FULLY ABSORBED THIS LESSON, I WAS GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ANOTHER.

WHEN THE KOREAN WAR BROKE OUT IN 1950, I WAS RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE NAVY. I SERVED ON A TANKER IN THE PACIFIC AND WAS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT A YOUNG SAILOR ACCUSED OF THEFT. WHEN I FOUND OUT THAT THE SAILOR HAD BEEN INTERROGATED WITHOUT BEING ADVISED OF HIS RIGHT TO COUNSEL, I TOLD HIM TO REMAIN SILENT IF HE WAS QUESTIONED IN THE FUTURE. MY SUPERIORS WEREN'T PLEASED WITH MY ADVICE. THEY SENT A TERSE MESSAGE FROM THE SHIP TO HEADQUARTERS: "DUE TO LIEUTENANT WEBSTER'S INTERFERENCE, UNABLE TO OBTAIN CONFESSION."

ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SEVERAL INQUIRIES FROM FLEET HEADQUARTERS, THE END RESULT IN THIS CASE WAS A COMMENDATION FOR MY INTERFERENCE. THE PROCEDURE OF ADVISING ACCUSED MEN OF THEIR RIGHT TO COUNSEL WAS LATER INCORPORATED INTO THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.¹

MY INTERFERENCE IN THIS CASE WAS THE BEGINNING. IT WAS THE FIRST EXPERIENCE THAT PROVED TO ME THAT AN INDIVIDUAL ATTORNEY COULD EFFECT CHANGE WITHIN A SYSTEM -- EVEN A SYSTEM AS LARGE AND IMPOSING AS THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

IT ALSO DEMONSTRATED TO ME THAT A CAREER IN LAW BRINGS UNUSUAL AND SOMETIMES UNEXPECTED RESPONSIBILITIES. I AM EVEN MORE FIRMLY CONVINCED NOW -- AFTER NEARLY 40 YEARS AS A MEMBER OF THE BAR -- THAT LAW IS WHAT HOLDS OUR SOCIETY TOGETHER AND WHAT MAKES IT WORK. AND LAW DAY IS, I THINK, AN APPROPRIATE TIME FOR THOSE OF US IN LAW TO REFLECT ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION -- TO RECOGNIZE AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL; TO ENSURE THAT INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS ARE GOVERNED BY THE RULE OF LAW ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION; AND TO INSPIRE TRUST AND FAITH IN OUR LEGAL SYSTEM. FOR AMERICANS, ABOVE ALL, NEED TO BELIEVE THAT THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY ARE WORKING FOR THEM -- NOT AGAINST THEM. THEY NEED TO BELIEVE THAT LAWS ARE APPLIED FAIRLY AND CONSISTENTLY, AND THAT THERE IS AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF REDRESS. THEY ALSO NEED TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, AND NOT ABOVE THE LAW.

ALL LAWYERS HAVE FAVORITE STORIES ABOUT CASES AND ABOUT THE JUDGES WHO EITHER RECOGNIZED THEIR SKILL OR FOOLISHLY IGNORED SOME CENTRAL PREMISE OF LAW. BUT THOSE CASES THAT ARE MOST FONDLY RECALLED ARE THOSE THAT HAVE ADVANCED OR PROTECTED INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR SYSTEM OF LAW.

IN THE LATE 60'S, STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AND BURNED THE QUONSET HUT USED AS A ROTC BUILDING. I'M SURE SOME OF YOU REMEMBER THAT INCIDENT. A LOT OF PEOPLE WERE SAYING THEN THAT THE SYSTEM DIDN'T WORK. WELL, I BELIEVED THEN THAT IT DID WORK, WOULD WORK. AND I SAW SERVICE ON THE BENCH AS A WAY OF DOING WHAT I COULD TO HELP IT KEEP ON WORKING.²

MY EXPERIENCE ON THE BENCH -- ANOTHER PART OF MY LEGAL EDUCATION -- PROVED TO ME THAT THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL WILL BE PROTECTED AND SOCIETY WILL PROSPER ONLY WHEN THOSE ENTRUSTED WITH CARRYING OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LAW -- AS DEFENDER, PROSECUTOR, OR JUDGE -- DO OUR JOBS. AND FOR OUR SYSTEM TO WORK, WE ARE RESPONSIBLE NOT

ONLY FOR OUR OWN ACTIONS, BUT FOR ENSURING THAT THE SYSTEM OF LAW SET OUT IN THE CONSTITUTION IS NOT VIOLATED -- ESPECIALLY BY THOSE ENTRUSTED WITH PROTECTING IT.

IN 1976, WHILE ON THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT, I ORDERED A U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE TO REINSTATE A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE THAT THE JUDGE HAD DISMISSED AFTER THE PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY FAILED TO APPEAR THE DAY THE CASE WAS CALLED FOR TRIAL. IT SEEMED TO ME THAT BECAUSE THE ATTORNEY'S ABSENCE CAUSED COURTROOM TIME TO GO UNUSED HE MIGHT PROPERLY BE SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINE. BUT THE CLIENT SHOULD NOT LOSE THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION -- HE WAS NOT THE ONE WHO SHOULD BE MADE TO SUFFER.³

IN A DECISION DURING THE SPRING OF 1977, THE COURT PANEL I WAS ON REINSTATED A SUIT BROUGHT BY A BLACK WOMAN WHO CHARGED RACE AND SEX DISCRIMINATION WHEN SHE WAS FIRED BY PILLSBURY CORPORATION. THE TRIAL COURT JUDGE HAD RULED IN PILLSBURY'S FAVOR AFTER THE COMPANY PRESENTED EVIDENCE OF HABITUAL TARDINESS, UNSATISFACTORY WORK, AND

INSUBORDINATION AS GROUNDS FOR FIRING THE WOMAN. BUT IN OUR APPELLATE COURT OPINION, WE SAID THE WOMAN SHOULD BE ALLOWED A FULL TRIAL ON HER CHARGES THAT SHE WAS GIVEN NO JOB TITLE OR DESCRIPTION AND WAS PAID LESS THAN WHITE MALES IN SIMILAR POSITIONS AT THE FIRM.⁴

WE ALL HAVE MEMORABLE CASES. I MENTION THESE TO YOU BECAUSE THEY DEMONSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE OF LAW IN REPRESENTING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL WITHIN AN INSTITUTION. IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE THAT INSTITUTIONS -- WHETHER COURTS OR CORPORATIONS -- HAVE RULES THAT MUST BE FAIRLY AND CONSISTENTLY APPLIED AND THAT NO ONE ABIDING BY THOSE RULES CAN BE DENIED RIGHTS GUARANTEED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

FAITHFUL ADHERENCE TO LAWS AND GUIDELINES IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT IN ENSURING PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUTIONS. I HAVE GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO SUPPORT SOMETHING THAT MAKES

SENSE AND SOMETHING THAT THEY KNOW IS NECESSARY.⁵ WHEN I TOOK OVER AS DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN 1978, MY GOALS WERE TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH STANDARDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BUREAU AND TO PROTECT OUR SOCIETY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONSTITUTION.⁶ AND, DURING MY NINE YEAR TENURE, I BELIEVE THAT THE FBI MET THE CHALLENGES OF MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SERVED THE PUBLIC WELL.

I BELIEVE THAT NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO SERVE THE PUBLIC -- IN ANY CAPACITY -- UNLESS HE IS COMMITTED TO THE FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE OF LAWS AND INSISTS UPON THE OBSERVANCE OF THOSE LAWS BY ALL WHO ARE REPORTING TO HIM. I BELIEVED THAT AS DIRECTOR OF THE FBI I WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERYTHING THAT TOOK PLACE IN THAT ORGANIZATION. I MAY NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO AVOID ALL ERROR, BUT I COULD, THROUGH MY OWN ACTIVE INTEREST AND COMPLIANCE, INSIST UPON DEDICATION, COMMITMENT, AND FAITHFUL ADHERENCE TO OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.⁷

LAST YEAR, I ACCEPTED A NEW RESPONSIBILITY -- DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE -- AND I HAVE APPROACHED THIS POSITION AS I

APPROACHED MY JOB AT THE FBI. I WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU ABOUT THIS RESPONSIBILITY, AND HOW ESSENTIAL THE RULE OF LAW IS TO THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. I HOPE I CAN CONVINCE YOU THAT WE HAVE RULES, THAT WHEN FOLLOWED BY MEN OF INTEGRITY AND DEDICATION, WILL MEET THE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND SUSTAIN OUR NATIONAL SECURITY NEEDS.

LAST YEAR, THE CIA WAS AT THE CENTER OF A STORM WHICH THREATENED TO DESTROY CONFIDENCE IN THE AGENCY'S ROLE IN AMERICAN LIFE AND TO SHATTER THE TRUST THAT IS SO INDISPENSABLE TO ITS MISSION.

THROUGHOUT 1987, THE CIA WAS SUBJECTED TO THE MOST SEARCHING INQUIRY INTO ITS PART IN WHAT HAS COME TO BE KNOWN AS THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR.

I KNEW WHEN I CAME TO THE CIA THAT HOW WE RESPONDED TO THE FACTS REVEALED IN THE INQUIRIES COULD SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO RECAPTURE PUBLIC TRUST, RESIST INTOLERABLE NEW LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS, AND RETAIN THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO CARRY OUT OUR ASSIGNMENTS. AT THE SAME TIME, I KNEW THAT WHATEVER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS WERE TAKEN MUST BE JUST AND MUST BE BASED UPON OUR OWN

EXISTING RULES -- NOT IMPOSED FROM THE OUTSIDE AND NOT CARRIED OUT
PRECIPITOUSLY TO APPEASE AN ANGRY CONGRESS OR CRITICAL PRESS.

I APPOINTED A SPECIAL COUNSEL TO GO OVER THE LENGTHY REPORTS,
INQUIRIES, DEPOSITIONS, AND OTHER RECORDS AS THEY BECAME AVAILABLE
AND THEN ASKED THAT SPECIAL COUNSEL TO MAKE A FULL WRITTEN REPORT TO
ME. I SAID THEN THAT I DID NOT WISH TO INITIATE YET ANOTHER
INVESTIGATION, BUT TO GATHER THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE UPON WHICH TO
MAKE FINDINGS AND UPON WHICH TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.

THE SPECIAL COUNSEL'S REPORT WAS SHARED WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES AND WITH THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS AND HEADS OF ALL
INDEPENDENT OFFICES WITHIN THE AGENCY. AFTER CAREFUL AND EARNEST
DELIBERATION, I TOOK DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN SEVERAL CASES.

IT WAS APPARENT TO ME THAT AS AN INSTITUTION WE HAD PERFORMED
WELL -- THAT THERE WAS NO SYSTEMIC DISRESPECT FOR AUTHORITY, RULES,
AND GUIDANCE. BUT IT WAS ALSO APPARENT THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME
VIOLATIONS OF AGENCY RULES.

A LIFETIME OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LAW HAS CONVINCED ME THAT THE INTEGRITY OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY INSISTING UPON DISCIPLINED PROFESSIONAL COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND RULES -- RULES IMPOSED TO ENSURE OUR CITIZENS THAT WE ARE INDEED ACCOUNTABLE. THE ONLY WAY TO DO THAT IS TO RESPOND FULLY AND CANDIDLY TO THOSE CHARGED WITH REVIEWING OUR PERFORMANCE.

TRUTHFULNESS WITHIN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND WITH THOSE WHO OVERSEE OUR WORK IS NOT A NEW CONCEPT -- IT IS ONE DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE HIGHEST TRADITION OF THE CIA. I HAVE PLEDGED TO UPHOLD THAT TRADITION, AND WORK FOR THE CLEAREST GUIDELINES WHICH WILL PROTECT OUR EMPLOYEES IN THE FUTURE. WHILE I WILL DEMAND RESPECT FOR THOSE GUIDELINES, I WILL INSIST THAT THEY BE WORKABLE AND WELL UNDERSTOOD, AND I WILL PROTECT ALL WHO OPERATE AGGRESSIVELY WITHIN THEIR FRAMEWORK.⁸

BECAUSE I KNOW OF THE NEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY CANDID WITH CONGRESS, AND THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONALS HAVE

TO PROTECT SOURCES AND METHODS. I HAVE ESTABLISHED GUIDELINES GOVERNING OUR DEALINGS WITH CONGRESS. AND I HAVE MADE IT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THAT IN DEALING WITH CONGRESS THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR DECEPTION.

THERE MAY BE SOME QUESTIONS THAT THE AGENCY OFFICIALS WHO BRIEF CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO REFER BACK TO ME. I WILL TAKE THE HEAT OR WORK OUT ARRANGEMENTS WITH CONGRESS. BUT WE WILL NOT GIVE HALF-ANSWERS OR AROUND-THE-CORNER ANSWERS. THAT'S NOT THE WAY I OPERATE. IF THERE IS A PROBLEM, WE WILL SAY THERE IS A PROBLEM, AND WE CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION AT THIS TIME. WE MAY ULTIMATELY HAVE TO PROVIDE AN ANSWER, AND IT MAY MEAN NEGOTIATION. BUT WE WILL NOT LEAVE THE CONGRESS FEELING THAT IN SOME WAY ANYONE IN THE CIA HAS BEEN DISINGENUOUS IN DEALING WITH THEM.

I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES EXERCISED BY CONGRESS ARE BOTH NECESSARY AND BENEFICIAL. THERE MUST BE A DEPENDABLE SYSTEM OF OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY WHICH BUILDS,

RATHER THAN ERODES, TRUST BETWEEN THOSE WHO HAVE THE INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITY AND THOSE WHO ARE THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE CIA'S POLICY WITH THE MEDIA -- LIKE OUR POLICY WITH CONGRESS -- IS TO BE BOTH CANDID AND RESPONSIVE. WE FREQUENTLY SCHEDULE BACKGROUND BRIEFINGS FOR REPORTERS WHO REQUEST INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.⁹ REGRETTABLY, SOME VIEW THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S OBLIGATION TO PROTECT INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS AS A THREAT TO A FREE PRESS. BUT I HAVE FOUND THAT MOST MEMBERS OF THE PRESS ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO COOPERATE WHEN WE HAVE CLEARLY STATED THE REASONS WHY CERTAIN INFORMATION WOULD JEOPARDIZE NATIONAL INTERESTS.¹⁰

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH NEWSWEEK, I MADE THE POINT THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT IN THIS ORGANIZATION, WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO TAKE RISKS, BUT THE RISKS HAVE TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH CERTAIN KINDS OF PRINCIPLES -- PRINCIPLES WITH WHICH THE PUBLIC IS

COMFORTABLE. THE RISKS MUST NOT PUT US AFOUL OF THE CONSTITUTION OR OUR LAWS.¹¹

I HAVE SPOKEN TO YOU ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES WE IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION HAVE TO SERVE THE PUBLIC, WHETHER IT BE IN THE COURTS, ON THE BENCH, OR IN GOVERNMENT. I HAVE ALSO SPOKEN OF THE EDUCATION THAT SUCH A RESPONSIBILITY AFFORDS US. I HAVE SPOKEN TO YOU ABOUT THESE THINGS BECAUSE I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT IT IS THROUGH SERVING THE PUBLIC THAT WE CAN BEST SERVE OUR PROFESSION AND OUR NATION. AND IT IS THROUGH THAT SERVICE THAT WE CAN FULFILL OUR HIGHEST ASPIRATIONS FOR A SAFER AND A BETTER WORLD.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Judge Webster's defense of a sailor accused of theft who had not been advised of his right to counsel was reported extensively in the press when the Judge was named Director of the FBI in January, 1978. Attached are articles on the case which appeared in the 19 January 1978 edition of THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH and the 20 January 1978 edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

² The impact of student demonstrations at Washington University during the late 1960's on Judge Webster's decision to leave private practice and to accept a federal judgeship was reported in the 19 January 1978 edition of THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. The relevant portion of the article is attached.

³ Judge Webster's decision, while on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, to reinstate a civil rights case that a judge had dismissed after the plaintiff's attorney failed to appear the day the case was called for trial was reported in the 19 January 1978 edition of THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. Attached is the relevant portion of the article.

⁴ The Appellate Court ruling to reinstate a suit brought by a black woman who charged race and sex discrimination when she was fired by Pillsbury Corporation was reported in the 20 January 1978 edition of THE WASHINGTON POST. The article is attached.

⁵ The Judge discussed his confidence in the American people to support something that makes sense and is necessary when responding to a question from Sen. Bill Bradley during his confirmation hearing as Director of Central Intelligence before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) on 30 April 1987. An excerpt of the testimony transcript is attached.

⁶ The Judge discussed his goals as FBI Director at a news conference after he was appointed. The remarks were included in an article in the 19 January 1978 issue of THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, which is attached.

⁷ The Judge discussed how he approached the job of FBI Director during his confirmation hearing as Director of Central Intelligence before the SSCI on 30 April 1987. The relevant part of the testimony is attached.

8 Information on the steps Judge Webster took in regard to the Agency's role in the Iran-Contra affair was drawn from his remarks before the Central Intelligence Retirees Association (CIRA) on 8 February 1988. The relevant passages of the speech transcript are attached.

9 Comments on the CIA's policy with the media were from Judge Webster's speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) on 11 April 1988. The relevant portion is attached.

10 Judge Webster's remarks on the willingness of reporters to cooperate when the Agency has clearly stated the reasons why certain information would jeopardize national interests is from his ASNE speech. The relevant passage is attached.

11 The Judge's comments on the need to take risks -- albeit risks that are associated with principles -- was drawn from an interview he had with NEWSWEEK reporters on 29 September 1987. Several articles based on that interview appeared in the 12 October 1987 edition of NEWSWEEK, and a transcript of the relevant portion of the interview is attached.

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Speaking Invitation - Law Day Banquet of the Bar Association of
St. Louis

STAT FROM:

William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs

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P-309-15

7 October 1987

JUDGE:

RE: Speaking Invitation
Law Day Banquet of the Bar Association
of Metropolitan St. Louis
St. Louis, Missouri
29 April 1988

U.S. Magistrate David D. Noce has written to you concerning the Law Day Banquet of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis on 29 April in St. Louis. I sent an interim letter to Mr. McPherson Moore who originally invited you, and I recommend that one also be sent to Judge Noce. If you agree, attached is a letter for your signature.

[Redacted Signature]

Bill Baker

DCI/PAO/WMB [Redacted] 70ct87

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P-309-11

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

21 OCT 1987

The Honorable David D. Noce
U. S. Magistrate
Eastern District of Missouri
United States Courthouse
1114 Market Street Room 825A
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Judge Noce:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Law Day Banquet of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis on April 29, 1988. Barring some unforeseen event, I have tentatively marked the day on my appointment calendar and look forward to meeting with you and members of the St. Louis Bar Association. Your words of support on my new appointment are greatly appreciated.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence

DAVID D. NOCE
U. S. MAGISTRATE

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
1114 MARKET STREET - ROOM 825A
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

TELEPHONE
314-425-6325
FTS 279-6325

Executive Registry
87-3194X/1

September 14, 1987

The Honorable William H. Webster
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Judge Webster:

I am delighted that you have accepted Mac Moore's invitation to address the Law Day Banquet of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis on April 29, 1988. I am chairman of the Law Day Banquet Committee this year and I know that your participation will help make the banquet a great success. Thank you for sharing your time with us. I am looking forward to seeing you again. I wish you great success in your new Directorship and smashing passing shots on the tennis courts.

Sincerely,

David D. Noce
David D. Noce

DDN:cdp

DCI
EXEC
11/16



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 482-7676

27 August 1987

Mr. McPherson D. Moore
Rogers, Howell, Moore & Haferkamp
Counsellors At Law
7777 Bonhomme Ave
Suite 1700
St. Louis, MO 63150

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am writing on behalf of the Director of Central Intelligence, William H. Webster, to accept your invitation for Judge Webster to address the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis at your Law Day Banquet on Friday, April 29th in St. Louis. He enjoyed seeing you at the Eighth Circuit Conference and is looking forward to meeting with you and members of the St. Louis Bar Association. Thank you for your good words concerning his speech in Colorado Springs.

You are correct that the Judge may be tasked by the President at any time. However, we are entering April 29th on his 1988 appointment calendar and barring an unforeseen event, he will be there.

The Judge sends his congratulations on your position as President-Elect of the St. Louis Metropolitan Bar Association and wishes you a successful year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William M. Baker".

William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs

STAT/PAO

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Executive Secretary

23 Sept 87

Date

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